

EXCERPT FROM THE RECORD OF THE TRIAL
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs SHIGERU SAWADA, et al

Before the
MILITARY COMMISSION
Convened by the
COMMANDING GENERAL
United States Army Forces
CHINA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :	
:	
-vs-	
:	PUBLIC TRIAL
SHIGERU SAWADA :	
YUSEI WAKO :	
RYUHEI OKADA :	
SOTOJIRO MATSUTA :	

VOLUME II

PAGES 191 TO

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

DATE 1 MAY 1946

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Prosecution's Transcript Exhibit No. 25
Statement of MATSUDA, Itsuro

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The following is a detailed account of the nature of my duties at the time of the trial, and my version of my part in this affair. (p. 1)

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5. Before the trial, the commanding general of the 13 Army had received specific instructions from the Grand Imperial Headquarters, through the Expeditionary Army in China Headquarters, "to relay news of the verdict to the Chief of Staff immediately, in order that the Grand Imperial Headquarters might make official announcement of the punishment meted out to the American airmen". Accordingly, the moment the trial was ended, the commanding general of the 13 Army relayed the verdict to the Grand Imperial Headquarters through the Expeditionary Army in China Headquarters.

As a consequence, on 10 October 1942, 13 Army Headquarters received orders from the Chief of Staff of the Grand Imperial Headquarters, via Headquarters of the Expeditionary Army in China, to the effect that the death sentence of Lieutenant HORUMAKU*, Second Lieutenant FUJIO* (T.N. Presumably FUJIO.), Sergeant Sufatsu* (T.N. Presumably SPATZ) were upheld, and the date of execution set at 15 October 1942; while the sentence of the remaining five were commuted to life imprisonment with the stipulation that since these five had been declared war criminals, they were to be accorded treatment separate from that given the usual prisoners of war.

6. On the basis of the foregoing order, on 15 October, Colonel Ito, upon receipt of an order from Lieutenant General SHIMOMURA () who succeeded Lieutenant General SAWADA, issued instructions for the execution of Lieutenant HONBUKAWA* and the other two. (p. 4)

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I contend that those to be held truly accountable for this affair are those connected with the Grand Imperial Headquarters, the Ministry of War, and the Military Police Headquarters. It was they who instigated the enactment of this law, making it retractive in order to fit it to past offences; and through the medium of a military tribunal mete out punishment. (p. 5)

辯護側審證第二九九九號
法廷證第 號

亞米利加合衆國對澤田茂其他ノ裁判記録ヨリノ拔萃
在中國ノ合衆國陸軍司令官ノ召集ニカ、ル軍事委員會ニ於テ
米國對 澤田 茂

和光ユ一セイ

公判

岡田 隆平

福田 外次郎

第二卷一九一頁ヨリ 頁

中國上海 一九四六年五月一日

x x x x

檢察官側法廷證第二十五號附本

畑 逸郎 陳述

x x x x

左記ハ裁判當時ニ於ケル私ノ職務ノ性質及ビ本事件ニ關スル私ノ立場
ノ詳細ナル説明アリマス（第一頁）

其裁判ノ前ニ第十三軍司令官ハ支那派遣軍司令部ヲ通ジ大本營ヨリ
 一 大本營ガ米國飛行士ニ對スル處罰ノ公表ヲ爲スニ依リ判決ニ關ス
 ル報道ヲ速カニ參謀總長ニ通知スベシトノ特殊ノ指令ヲ受ケテ居
 リマシタ。之ニ從ヒマシテ裁判ガ終リマシタ瞬間ニ第十三軍司令官
 ハ支那派遣軍司令部ヲ通ジマシテ判決ヲ通知致シマシタ。
 其ノ爲メ一九四二年十月十日支那派遣軍司令部ヲ通ジ左記ノ意味ノ
 命令ヲ第十三軍司令官ハ大本營ヨリ受ケタノデアリマス。即チホル
 マク中尉フアロ少尉(翻譯者註 *Foran*) ナラン一スバツ軍曹(翻譯
 者註 *Spats*) ナラン一ニハ死刑ガ要求サレ、執行期日ハ一九四
 二年十月十五日トナツテ居リ、與余五名ノ者ノ判決ハ終身禁錮ニ減
 輕サレ、是等ノ五名ハ戰爭犯罪人ト宣告サレタノデアルカラ通例ノ
 輕懲ニ與フベキ取扱トハ別強ノ取扱ヲ與フベシトノ條項ガ附セラレ
 テアリマシタ。